



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

any dairy refusing permission of inspection to the Waltham Board of Health as to the equipment and methods used in producing milk.

The board of health will issue a permit to any dairy wishing to send milk to Waltham after an approved sanitary inspection has been made, and a permanent dairy number will be assigned to each dairy farm, to be used by dealers and this department for purposes of identification.

RULE 9. No milk shall be brought into, held, delivered, or offered for sale in Waltham from cows within fifteen days before or five days after parturition, nor from any cow having any inflammatory disease of the udder.

RULE 10. No person engaged in the business of producing milk to be sold or distributed in Waltham shall store, cool, mix, or strain said milk in any room which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals, or for the storage of manure, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, or in any room not satisfactory to the board of health. All rooms in which milk is stored, cooled, mixed, or strained shall be kept clean at all times to the satisfaction of the board of health, and all utensils employed in the storage, sale, or distribution of milk shall be washed with boiling water or sterilized with live steam before they are again used.

RULE 11. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms called for in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms. No swine shall be kept within 50 feet of a stable or room in which milk is produced, handled, or stored. Manure shall not be stored in any room where cows are kept, or in other manner liable to contaminate the milk.

RULE 12. All milk produced for distribution or sale in the city of Waltham shall be strained and cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower, as soon as it is drawn, but it shall not be cooled or stored in any well, drinking trough used for watering animals, or in any receptacle located in a barnyard, or other places not approved by the board of health. In handling and storing milk the importance of protecting it from flies shall always be borne in mind and proper screens used for this purpose. No milk shall be held, distributed, or sold in Waltham at a temperature above 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

RULE 13. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, delivery, or distribution of milk to be sold in Waltham shall notify the board of health of Waltham immediately on the occurrence of any case of diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, handled, or distributed; and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the board of health of Waltham.

RULE 14. Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Waltham, shall, upon request from the board, certify that the above rules are complied with by their dairies. [Ordinance adopted Aug. 17, 1910.]

SALEM, MASS.

Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health Adopted March 22, 1910.

ENACTING CLAUSE.

The board of health of the city of Salem, in pursuance of the authority conferred on it by the laws of the Commonwealth, hereby makes and publishes, as required by law, the following regulations from Revised Laws, chapter 75, section 65:

SEC. 65. The board of health shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness within its towns, or on board of vessels within the harbor of such town, which may in its opinion be injurious to the public health, shall destroy, remove, or prevent the same as the case may require and shall make regulations for the public health and safety relative thereto and relative to articles which are capable of containing or conveying infection or contagion or of creating sickness which are brought into or conveyed from its town or into or from any vessel. Whoever violates any such regulation shall forfeit not more than one hundred dollars.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, DISINFECTION, PLACARDING, ISOLATION, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

REG. 1. Whereas in addition to the diseases mentioned by name in the Revised Laws, chapter 75, section 49 (see below), the diseases of membranous croup, typhoid fever, typhus fever, and cholera are infectious or contagious diseases dangerous to the public health, every householder who knows that a person within his family or house is sick of any of said diseases shall immediately give notice thereof to this board, and upon the death, recovery, or removal of such person shall disinfect to the satisfaction

of this board such of the rooms of said house and such of the articles therein as in the opinion of this board have been subjected to infection or contagion.

REG. 2. Sections 49 and 50 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 25 of the Acts of the year 1905, and section 52 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, have been amended by chapter 480 of the Acts of the year 1907, so that the same now read as follows:

SEC. 49. A householder who knows that a person in his family or house is sick of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other infectious or contagious disease declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health shall forthwith give notice thereof to the board of health of the city or town in which he dwells. Upon the death, recovery, or removal of such person, the householder shall disinfect to the satisfaction of the board such rooms of his house and articles therein as in the opinion of the board have been exposed to infection or contagion. Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, it shall be the duty of the nurse, relative, or other attendant having charge of such infant to report in writing within six hours thereafter, to the board of health of a city or town in which the parents of the infant reside, the fact that such inflammation, swelling, and redness of the eyes and unnatural discharge exist. On receipt of such report, or of notice of the same symptoms given by a physician as provided by the following section, the board of health shall take such immediate action as it may deem necessary in order that blindness may be prevented. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 50. If a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health, or if one or both eyes of an infant whom or whose mother he is called to visit become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after the birth of such infant, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature to the selectmen or board of health of the town; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 52. If the board of health of a city or town has had notice of a case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or of any other disease declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health therein, it shall within twenty-four hours thereafter give notice thereof to the State board of health stating the name and the location of the patient so afflicted, and the secretary thereof shall forthwith transmit a copy of such notice to the State board of health.

At a meeting of the State board of health, held August 1, 1907, the following diseases were declared to be "dangerous to the public health," and hence notifiable under the provisions of the above sections:

Actinomycosis, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, trichinosis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, varicella, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever.

Attention is further called to the fact that having been directed by chapter 183 of the acts of the year 1907 to define what diseases shall be deemed to be "dangerous to the public health," as the term is used in chapter 213 of the acts of the year 1902, entitled "An act relative to compensating cities and towns for caring for persons infected with the smallpox or other diseases dangerous to the public health," the State board of health, at a meeting held August 1, 1907, voted to define as "dangerous to the public health," within the meaning of said chapter 213 of the acts of the year 1902, the following diseases:

Actinomycosis, Asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever.

REG. 3. Upon every house in which there is a person sick of diphtheria, membranous croup, or scarlet fever shall be placed a placard with the name of the disease. This placard shall not be defaced or removed by any person without authority of the board of health.

REG. 4. Whoever is infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup shall immediately proceed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and no person who has been so affected shall leave such place or room and no articles shall be removed from such place or room until the board of health shall certify in writing that all danger of communicating such disease to others is passed.

REG. 5. Every parent or guardian of any child or ward infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup shall immediately cause such child or ward to be conveyed to some isolated place or room approved by the board of health, and no parent or guardian shall permit such child or ward to remove from such place or room until the board of health shall find and certify in writing that all danger of communicating such disease to others has passed.

REG. 6. No person other than the attending physician, nurse, and agents of the board of health shall enter, nor shall any dog, cat, or other animal be allowed to enter any apartment or other place set apart for the treatment of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup until the board of health shall certify in writing that such apartment or place has been satisfactorily disinfected.

REG. 7. No person having the care of any other person who has been affected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup shall advise or permit such other person to leave any place designated by the board of health as a place of

isolation of such infected person before said board of health shall have certified in writing that such person can leave such designated place without danger to others.

REG. 8. No physician who has been in attendance upon any person who has been infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup shall advise or knowingly permit such person to leave any place designated by the board of health as a place of isolation of such infected person before said board of health shall have certified in writing that such infected person can leave such place without danger to others.

REG. 9. No person shall remove or permit to be removed from any house upon which a placard has been placed, as provided in regulation 3, any clothing, books, or other property without a permit from the board of health; nor after a house is established as a hospital under the provisions of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws shall any occupant of such house take up a residence elsewhere without such permit. No public or circulating library book nor any schoolbook shall be taken into any house or apartment whereon a placard has been placed as provided in regulation 3 before the authorized removal of said placard.

REG. 10. Before the card shall be removed from a house in which there is a case of diphtheria, or the restrictions placed upon intercourse between the inmates of such houses and others relaxed or removed, a culture shall be taken from the throat of each patient surviving and a report received that such culture does not show the presence of the bacillus of diphtheria, and a second such culture and report also may be required if the chairman or clerk of the board shall so determine.

REG. 11. No person living in a house or interior apartment upon which a placard has been placed, as provided in regulation 3, shall attend or visit any school in the city without a permit from the board of health.

(Extract from the Revised Laws, chap. 44, sec. 6, concerning contagious diseases.)

Revised Laws, chapter 44, section 6, as amended by statute, 1907, chapter 215, is as follows:

A child who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public school except upon presentation of a certificate granted for cause stated therein, signed by a regular practicing physician, that he is not a fit subject for vaccination. A child who is a member of a household in which a person is ill with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or any other infectious or contagious disease, or of a household exposed to such contagion from another household, as aforesaid, shall not attend any public school during such illness until the teacher of the school has been furnished with a certificate from the board of health of the city or town, or from the attending physician of such person, stating that danger of conveying such disease by such child has passed.

REG. 12. No person who has visited a house in which there was at the time a case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or membranous croup shall attend any school until after the teacher of the school has been furnished with a certificate from the board of health of the city or town or from a regular physician, stating that danger of conveying such disease by such child has passed.

The board of health desires to call attention to the hospital for contagious diseases. Its use as a means for the sanitary welfare of our citizens is strongly urged. [Regulation board of health, adopted Mar. 22, 1910.]